

KORDON, A., inzh.

Responsibility of parties of the nonfulfillment of sea  
transportation plans and contracts. Mor. flot 22  
no.9:18-21 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sluzhba ekspluatatsii i dvizheniya sukhogruznogo flota  
Chernomorskogo parokhodstva.  
(Maritime law)

VARIAMOV, M.L.; KORDON, I.V.

Conductometric determination of lower concentrations of ammonia in gases. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:940-943 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

SALIKHODZHAYEV, S.S., kand.med.nauk; YUSUPOV, K.Yu., kand.med.nauk;  
KORDON, M.Ya., kand.med.nauk

All-Union Conference of State Sanitation Inspectors and Industrial  
 Sanitation Specialists. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:73-75 F '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Starshiy gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor po promyshlennoy  
 gigiyene Ministerstva zdravookhraneniye UzSSR (for Kordon).  
 (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONGRESSES)

*KORDON, R. YA.*

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits and Berries.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824610014

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10983

Author : Kordon, R.Ya.

Inst :

Title : Our Wild Apple Varieties.

Orig Pub : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1956, No 2, 103-106

Abstract : A criticism is made of the excessive, and insufficiently  
 justified, cutting of a number of varieties of p. Malus;  
 this makes its practical utilization more difficult.  
 Varieties which are clearly different in their morpholo-  
 gical characteristics and biological properties and  
 which include a large number of individua and occupy lar-  
 ge and determinable areas are: berry apple (Siberian),  
 furry apple, plum-leaved (Chinese), low-growing, Sibers  
 [Sievers ?], and forest apple.

KORDON, R.Ya.; KARAMYSHEVA, V.I.

[Apple trees] IAbionia. Lenizdat, 1958. 58 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Apple)

1. 00250-57 SST(m)/SWP(w)/SWP(k)/SWP(L)/ETI TJP(c) MW/JD/IM/JO/WB  
ACC NR: AP6027298 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/008/0748/0751

AUTHOR: Svistunova, T. V.; Doronin, V. M.; Kruzhev, V. I.; Topilin, V. V.; Dzugutov, M. Ya.; Vinogradov, Yu. V.; Chermenskaya, N. F.; Kordonov, B. A.

ORG: "Elektrostal'" Plant (Zavod "Elektrostal'"); TsNIICM

TITLE: Corrosion resistant nickel-based alloys

SOURCE: Stal', no. 8, 1966, 748-751

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistant alloy, intergranular corrosion, nickel base alloy, fatigue strength

ABSTRACT: The authors study and compare corrosion resistance of various types of nickel-based alloys. The welded joints of these alloys are subject to intercrystalline corrosion in aggressive media. Methods are discussed for eliminating this phenomenon. Among these methods are heat treatment of the welded joints, reduction of carbon and iron content in the alloys and the introduction of carbide-forming elements. It was found that intercrystalline corrosion could be eliminated by alloying NTOM27 alloy with 1.4-1.7% vanadium. This eliminates intercrystalline corrosion in welded joints up to 6 mm thick without requiring heat treatment. The new alloy is designated EP496. It was also found that intercrystalline corrosion could be eliminated in chromium-nickel-molybdenum alloys by reducing their carbon-silicon and iron content. The new

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UDC: 669.14.018.8

L 09250-67

ACC NR: AP6027298

alloy is designated EP567. Both of these new alloys have a fatigue limit of 5-7 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1200°C which is 3-4 times higher than that of Kh18N9T steel. A new process is developed for melting and pressure working these alloys to satisfactory deformability. EP496 and EP567 alloys are melted in open induction furnaces with 500 and 1000 kg capacity. The ingots are worked on snagging machines until all defects are removed from their surfaces. Both alloys are difficult to machine, nevertheless, they can be roughed with much less difficulty than Kh18N10T steel. Deformation temperatures for both alloys are given. Both of these alloys have excellent corrosion resistance in hydrochloric and sulfuric acids at various temperatures and concentrations. The welded seams of these alloys are not subject to intercrystalline corrosion and therefore can be recommended for welded sheet structures and tubes used in the chemical and petroleum industries. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

LEVANDOVSKIY, Ye.S.; KORDONSKAYA, B.K.

Chairs made of glass-reinforced plastics. Der.prom. 11 no.2:20 F  
'62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukgipromebel'.  
(Chairs) (Glass-reinforced plastics)

LEVANDOVSKIY, Ye.S.; KORDONSKAYA, B.K.

Experimentation in the manufacture of furniture parts from  
glass reinforced plastics. Bum.i der.prom. no.1:25-26 Ja-Mr  
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ukgipromebel'.

(Furniture)

(Glass reinforced plastics)



KORDONSKAYA, Revekka Borisovna; PAVLOV, Rev Petrovich; BRYANTSEVA, V.P.,  
inzh., ved. red.; KHIMCHENKO, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic testing of large cylindrical forgings with  
various metallurgical defects] Ul'trazvukovoi kontrol' krup-  
nykh tsilindricheskikh pokovok s razlichnymi metallurgicheskimi  
porokami. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informa-  
tsii, 1958. 10 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvod-  
stvennyi opyt. Tema 21. No. M-58-182/8) (MIRA 16:3)

(Ultrasonic testing)  
(Steel forgings---Defects)

KORDONSKAYA, R.

Engineering

On coercive force meter for control of heat treatment of steel parts.

Soviet Source: P: Vooruzheniye, no. 1, (Moscow January, 1941) Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 81534, 81535. Unclassified.

KORDONSKAYA, R. K.      Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Hydrated Lime as a Local Binder." Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, 17 Nov 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Nov, 1947 (Project #17836)

KORDONSKAYA, R.K.

Glasses, baked at 1,100° [C] temperature, for sewer pipes. Trudy  
NIISTroikeramika no.10:56-64 '55. (MIRA 9:6)  
(Glasses) (Sewer pipe)

*KORDOMSKAYA, KX*

*5*

*4. 1/2 e*

Resistivity of ceramic bodies in the melts of light metals and of their salts. V. I. Bakreyich and K. K. Kordonskaya. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Stroitel. Keram.* 1955, No. 10, 170-80. — Among all the refractories tested for their corrosion resistance to melts used in Na electrometallurgy, magnesite and Cr magnesite were the most resistive. The use of certain glassy blocks ("Steklobruss") or "Zolofest SF" (a siliceous clay densely sintered with fireclay and feldspar) may be feasible, although these materials do not have the qualities of the magnesite-group refractories. By themselves, the molten electrolytes (chiefly ternary compns. of chlorides and (or) carbonates) used in electrolytic Na production do not destroy the ceramic bodies; porous materials, however, show a high degree of melt impregnation. Much more corrosive are the combustion products of molten Na metal on the surface of the baths. Ceramic diaphragms in the electrolyzers are particularly exposed to these serious destructive effects. With necessity, the ceramic materials used in electrolyzers should be as dense as possible, with magnesite or SiC being used as refractory fillers. Silica brick, common siliceous fireclays, or "neutral" alumina-enriched fireclay products (clay-bonded  $Al_2O_3$  bodies) are the least stable products under such serious service conditions. Characteristic examples from Na-electrometallurgy production are given; all used at 700-800° as bath temp., in comparison to the results of lab. tests (crucible expts. with Na salt melts and (or) fused Na metal). W. Eitel

*W. Eitel*

KORDONSKAYA, R. K.

Improving quality of saggars for firing sanitary ware. R. K.  
KORDONSKAYA. *Steklo i Keram.* 12 [10] 21-27 (1955).  
Sagger quality is improved by adding alumina and talc to the  
mix and also by replacing grog of sagger scrap with freshly cal-  
cined alumina. Addition of 15% alumina + talc also improves

Math's

1776. A glaze for sewer pipes that are made from easily-fusible clays. — I. M. Gortin and  
B. K. KORDONSKAYA (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 13, No. 3, 23, 1959). In Russian.  
Fritted glaze maturing at 1,050°–1,070° C compounded of a low-melting mixture  
alica rock and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$  in equal proportions) with addition of Benkovskii clay,  
 $\text{SnO}_2$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  can be used for sewer pipes made from fusible clays. (Table 1)

2

KORDONSKAYA, R.K.

USSR/Chemical Technology: Chemical Products and Their  
Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12611

Author : Beznosikova A.V., Kordonskaya R.K.

Title : Investigation of Phase Composition of Talc-Alumina  
Sagger Body

Orig Pub : Steklo i keramika, 1956,<sup>13</sup>No 7, 23-26

Abstract : Increase in thermostability of sagger body (for sanitary-  
building Faience) is promoted by incorporation into the  
chamotte paste of either up to 15% talc or 13% talc in  
combination with 15% alumina, or of only 15% alumina.  
An X-ray study has been made of sagger pastes with the  
above-stated additions, after their firing at 1300,  
1350, 1375 and 1400°, and also a determination of their  
phase composition on the basis of chemical analysis data.  
It was found that incorporation of alumina into the cha-  
motte paste decreases considerably the amount of free

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USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12611

silica in the body, after firing, while addition of talc causes the formation of cordierite, which decreases considerably the coefficient of thermal expansion of the body. On firing of pastes containing talc and alumina, the free silica content of the body is decreased which brings about its high thermal stability. It is recommended to carry out firing of chamotte paste at temperatures which promote the formation of body having a set phase composition: firing the articles made from pastes containing added talc at 1300°, and those containing added alumina, or alumina and talc, at 1350°.

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BLOKH, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYAK, Ya.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
BALKEVICH, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAK, B.N., kand. tekhn.  
nauk; KORDONSKAYA, R.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; REMPEL', A.M.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHUKOV, D.V., nauchnyy red.; YUSHKEVICH,  
M.O., red. toma; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., glav. red.; BALAT'YEV,  
P.K., red.; KITAYEV, Ye.N., red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., red.;  
KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., red.; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., red.; KHOLIN, I.I.,  
red.; GURVICH, E.A., red. izd-va; SHERSTINEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the manufacture of structural ceramics] Spra-  
vochnik po proizvodstvu stroitel'noi keramiki. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam.  
Vol.1. [General information and production control] Obshchie  
svedeniia i kontrol' proizvodstva. Pod red. M.O. Iushkevicha.  
1961. 464 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Ceramics) (Building materials)

ZAVARZINA, Ye.I.; KORDONSKAYA, R.K.

Causes of the breakdown of the glaze on storage tanks. Stek. i ker.  
18 no.11:28-32 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Glazes--Corrosion)

TYUPKIN, S.N.; KORDONSKIY, A.B., redaktor; DUL'NEV, V.P., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

[Mine surveying and geodetic instruments] Marksheiderskie i geo-  
dezicheskie pribory. Moskva, Ugietekhnizdat, 1952. 214 p. [Micro-  
film]. (MIRA 8:7)  
(Surveying--Instruments) (Mine surveying)

PYATLIN, Mikhail Petrovich; KORDONSKIY, A.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor;  
SMIRNOV, L.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Mine surveying during mine construction] Marksheiderskie raboty  
pri stroitel'stve shakht. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 175 p.  
(Mine surveying) (MLRA 9:9)

TYUPKIN, Stepan Nikitich; ~~KORDONSKIY~~, A.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SIABOROSOV,  
A.Kh., redaktor izdatel'stva; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Surveying instruments] Marksheiderskie pribory. Moskva,  
Ugletekhnizdat, 1957. 319 p. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Surveying--Instruments)

KORDONSKIY, A.B.  
KORDONSKIY, A.B.

~~SECRET~~  
Brief news. Shakht.stroi. no.10:3 of cover 0 '57.  
(Mining engineering)

(MIRA 10:12)

SARSER, Arkadiy Ionovich; KORDONSKIY, A.B., otv. red.; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh.,  
red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn.  
red.

[Surveying in mine building] Marksheiderskie raboty pri stroitel'-  
stve shakht. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu  
delu, 1961. 87 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Mine surveying)



KORDONSKIY, E.V.

~~Compensation of the impulse characteristics of short cable~~  
~~lines.~~ Elektrosviaz' 15 no.9:63-68 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Telephone lines)

L 19576-65 REO-2/EWT(d)/EEG-4/EEB-2 Pm-4/Pac-4 ESD(c)/ESD(dp)/ESD(gs)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048446

S/0106/64/000/010/0034/0040

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, E. V.

TITLE: Improving the characteristics of a quantizer by adding low-frequency noise to the signal

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz<sup>1</sup>, no. 10, 1964, 34-40

TOPIC TAGS: quantizer, multichannel telephone system, crosstalk

ABSTRACT: A method is considered for suppressing the crosstalk between channels, in a multichannel telephone system using time division and pulse-code modulation (PCM)<sup>2</sup>, by applying a low-frequency noise to the quantizer input, which results in a reduced gain for the crosstalk. The effect of a shift of the operating point of the quantizer on the crosstalk power is analyzed. With noise voltage rms value over 0.4 or 0.5 of the quantization interval, the additional attenuation is practically independent of the noise power. If the crosstalk

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L 19576-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048446

amplitude at the quantizer input is 0.2 quantization interval and if the rms value of the white noise is 0.5 of the same interval, the addition of noise is equivalent to doubling the number of quantization intervals. Apart from suppression of the crosstalk, the method brings about a better intelligibility of weaker signals and a lower psophometric noise power during the pauses. Experimental verification is claimed to have corroborated the theoretical results. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 22 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11 Mar 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041043

S/0120/64/000/003/0168/0169

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Kordonskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Effect of the distance between the x-ray tube and the specimen upon the sensitivity of fluorescent x-ray spectrometers

SOURCE: Pribery\* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 168-169

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, x ray spectrometer, fluorescent spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Experiments on an optical simulator established that the distance between the exit window of a BKhV-6 x-ray tube and a 30 x 18-mm specimen can be varied within 10--50 mm without impairment to the sensitivity of a fluorescent spectrometer if the angle of fluorescence collection is varied correspondingly. The model was not an exact simulator insofar as the x-ray tube anode radiation is anisotropic; however, the results are considered acceptable because the anisotropy within a small solid angle is insignificant. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041043

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central Laboratory of Automation)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6022031

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0198/0202

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Belitskiy, I. Z.; Protsenko, V. M.; Yevlanov, I. Ya; 26  
Nazarov, V. K.; Varenov, B. N.; Shmelov, V. I.; Kordonskiy, G. A. B

ORG: Central Laboratory of Automatics, GKChTsMET, Moscow (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki)

TITLE: Automatic fluorescent x-ray spectrometer 2

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 198-202

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spectrometer, x ray spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A newly developed all-wave vacuum fluorescent automatic x-ray spectrometer is briefly described; intended for both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the two-beam spectrometer permits programing of 24 lines.

The programing unit has storages for these parameters: the Wulf-Bragg angle, discrimination threshold, discrimination-window width, standard or timer pulses, collimator type, sequence of interrogation of lines. These units are mentioned or described: x-ray optical system; primary and secondary collimators; crystal analysers (LiF and  $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ ); radiation detectors (proportional and NaI(Tl) scintillation counters); amplifiers, supply packs, etc. The BKbV-6 x-ray tube (50 kv, 100 ma) permits exciting the K-series of elements with  $Z = 12-60$  and the L-series with  $Z > 60$ . Data regarding counting rates of pure elements is supplied. [03]  
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 543.426

KORDONSKIY, I.S. (Artemovsk); GAL'PERINA, M.I. (Yama, Stalinskoy oblasti)

Prostigmine therapy. Vrach. delo no.3:297 Mr '57 (MLRA 10:5)  
(NEOSTIGMINE)

KORDONSKIY, Kh.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Statistical production control on mass production and conveyer lines. Vest.  
mash. 33 no.7:86-89 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:8)  
(Production control)



KORDONSKIY, Kh.B.

Application of Markov chain theory to the control of lots. Vest.  
Len.un. 10 no.11:75-78 N '55. (MLBA 9:3)  
(Probabilities) (Quality control)

KORDONSKIY, Kh.B., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The simplest form of production control. Standartizatsiya. no.5:8-12  
S-0 '56. (Production control) (MIRA 10:1)

KORDONSKIY, Kh. B.

Kordonskiy, Kh. B. (Riga). Methodological Principles for Acceptance Inspection p. 159

Interchangeability, Accuracy and Measuring Methods in Machine Building, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 251 pp. (Sbornik Nauchno-tekh. obshch. mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, Leningradskoye oblast pravleniya, kn. 47).

This collection of articles deals with the topics discussed at the 3rd Leningrad Sci. and Engineering Conference on Interchangeability, accuracy and Inspection Methods in Machine-building and Instrument-making, held 18-22 Mar 1957.

KORDONSKIY, Kh-D.

16(2);25(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2891

Kutay, Anton Konstantinovich, and Khaim Borisovich Kordonskiy

Analiz tochnosti i kontrol' kachestva v mashinostroyeni s  
primeneniye metodov matematicheskoy statistiki (Precision  
Analysis and Quality Control in Mechanical Engineering With the  
Application of Mathematical Statistics) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958.  
362 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: E. A. Satel', Honored Worker in Science and Technology,  
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: A. K. Mitropol'skiy,  
Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: T. L. Leykina and M. A.  
Chfas; Tech. Ed. : R. G. Pol'skaya; Managing Ed. for Literature  
on Machine-building Technology (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz):  
Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering, technical, and  
scientific workers and may be useful to students at engineering  
institutes.

COVERAGE: This book presents the theoretical foundations of the

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Precision Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/2891

analysis of the accuracy and stability of processes in machine construction and the making of instruments and describes the practical applications of this theory. Methods for statistical preventive and acceptance control are outlined. Experience in applying these methods in individual, serial, and mass production industries are generalized. The means of applying these methods to continuous production on automated lines are discussed. Basic information from probability theory and mathematical statistics, handbook data in the form of tables, computational formulas and systems, and a large number of examples and technical documents are included in the book. No personalities are mentioned. There are 146 references; 123 Soviet, 17 English, 3 French, 1 Polish, 1 Swedish and 1 German.

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Precision Analysis (Cont.)

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Precision Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/2891

Ch. II. Analysis of Accuracy of Technological Processes (A. K. Kutay)

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Precision Analysis (Cont.)

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*KORDONSKIY K.H.B.*

**KORDONSKIY, Kh.B.,** kand. tekhn. nauk.

Analysis of the precision of technological processes and the  
statistical control. Mashinostroitel' no.1:35-36 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Production control)

KORDONSKIY Kh. B.

28-58-2-8/41

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, Kh.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Testing of the Automatic Control Devices (Ispytaniye kontrol'-nykh avtomatov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 24-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are no standard methods for testing automatic devices which are extensively used in various industries for the final check of ready products. The testing rules have to be agreed upon between the producer plant and the consumer. There are also no fixed rules for a survey of automatic measuring devices and non-standard attestation methods. The author suggests that standard test, attestation and survey rules be worked out. He thinks that tests of two kinds are necessary: for finding the limit measurement error, and for checking the stability of setting, the accuracy and the reliability in operation. For attestation of automatic devices, there could be applied two methods: "of two settings" and "of two standards", which the author illustrates by practical examples with calculations. There are 3 tables.

AVAILABLE:  
Card 1/1

Library of Congress

1. Quality control-Standards 2. Standardization-USSR

SOV/52-3-3-7/8

**AUTHOR:** ~~Kordonskiy~~, Kh. B.

**TITLE:** On a Certain Distribution of the Number of Defective Articles in a Batch (Ob odnom sluchaye raspredeleniya chisla defektnykh yedinit v partiyakh izdeliy)

**PERIODICAL:** Teoriya veroyatnostey i yeye primeneniya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 3, pp 354-358 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** A problem of distribution of  $X$  defective articles in a batch is considered. The volume of a batch is denoted by  $N_r$ , where  $r$  - batch number. During the manufacture of the article a fault may develop with the probability  $\lambda(t)$ . Time  $t$  is measured from the moment of the last adjustment in the process of manufacture. The manufacture proceeds with the probability  $q(\tau) > q_0$  until the new occurrence of a defect. Time  $\tau$  is measured from the moment of fault. Probability of detecting a fault is  $Q(t, \tau, q)$ . The delay due to the detecting is  $q \leq q_0$ . There are three groups of faults:

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On a Certain Distribution of the Number of Defective Articles in a Batch

- A) Non-occurring ones characterised by a gradual increase of  $\sqrt{T}$ . In this case  $q(\tau)$  is defined as a continuous random function.
- B) Faults occurring at random where the probability  $q$  is constant. The probability  $q$  may remain constant or increase irregularly, i.e. when a defect aggravates the following ones.
- C) A permanent fault affecting the manufacture with a constant probability  $q_0$  of occurrences of the next defect. All these three groups may occur simultaneously. The problem is described in this work, where a distribution  $X$  with little or no control has C)-type faults. During the manufacture a control takes place at equal intervals  $k$ : the volume of the controlled articles is not greater than  $0.05 N$ . The probability of detecting a fault is  $Q(q)$ . The number of articles during the period  $k$  is  $m = N/k$  (Eq.1). The number of defective articles in a batch:

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_k \quad (3)$$

Card 2/5 is derived from Eq.(2), where  $y_j^{(i)} = 0$ , if the article is

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acceptable and  $y_j^{(i)} = 1$  if it is defective. The number  $X$  can be considered as an "almost" Markov chain. Thus if  $X_{i-1} \geq 1$ , the distribution  $X_i$  can be described by the Eqs.(4) to (6). But if  $X_{i-1} = 0$  (7), the probability  $P\{X_i = m - n | X_{i-1} = 0\}$  cannot be defined. In order to apply the Markov chain method of calculation the Eq.(8) is introduced, where  $Z_j^{(a)} = 0$ , if there is no fault, and  $Z_j^{(i)} = 1$  if a fault occurs. The number of articles in a batch with a fault  $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_k$  (9) is relative to the Markov chain, as shown in Eqs.(10) and (11). The number  $X$  can be represented as Eq.(12) (where  $x_1 = 0$  - no defect,  $x_1 = 1$  - defects present) with  $x_i$  having a

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binomial distribution (Eq.13). The matrix of the chain  $C_{m+1}(Z)$  is indivisible and can be written as Eq.(14). Therefore,  $Z$  will be distributed normally with density (15). Similarly,  $X$  will also be distributed normally with the parameters (16). The case may occur when the control takes place between batches of articles. Then the number of defective articles can be defined as Eq.(12) with  $Z$  distributed as Eq.(17). A random function (18) and a generating function (19) (Ref.4) are introduced with the hypothesis that for  $N \rightarrow \infty$  the limits (20) and (21) exist. Then the function  $P_X(s)$  can be defined as Eq.(22). It can be seen from Eq.(22) that this function becomes a generating function of the Poisson distribution if  $\lambda$  is large and  $\lambda x = \lambda^*$  small. Similarly, the distribution of the random value  $X$  will become a Poisson distribution if  $Y = \text{const}$  for increasing  $N$  and  $\lim Nq = \lambda^*$ . Dividing the expression (22) into the series with intervals, the following possibilities can

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be determined: Eqs.(23) and (24) for  $x > 1$ , Eq.(25) for  $x = 1$  and Eq.(26) for  $x < 1$ , which determine the variations due to asymmetry or an excess of the distribution. There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 Hungarian.

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1958.

Card 5/5



KORDONSKIY, Kh.B. (Riga)

Methodological principles of production control. [Izd.]  
LONITOMASH 47: 159-169 '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Production control)

PLATE I BOX EXPLANATION 509/4981

KOR DONSKIKY-Kh. B.

Sovetskaya po teorii veroyatnostey i matematicheskoy statistike, Yerevan, 1958  
Trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po teorii veroyatnostey i matematicheskoy statistike, Yerevan, 19-25 fevralya 1958 g. (All-Union Conference on the Theory of Probability and Mathematical Statistics. Held in Yerevan 19-25 February, 1958. Translations) Yerevan, 1958. 224-vo AN ANS, 1960. 291 p.  
Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Abkhaziya bank Armyskiy SSB.

Editorial Staff: G.A. Akhmetov, B.V. Gerasimov, Ye.B. Dykhan, Yu.V. Lomik and S. Sh. Tumanov; Ed. of Publishing House: A.G. Shumi; Tech. Ed.: M.A. Kopylov.

NOTE: The book is intended for mathematicians.

CONTENTS: The book contains 11 articles submitted to the Conference and dealing with the theory of probability and mathematical statistics. Some of the articles are the theses of papers which appeared at the Conference, while others continue the work of other publications; in some cases, such publications are quoted. The place of publication are indicated. Individual articles examine theories of mass service, spectral instruments, Markov's chains, and certain functions of titles and functions. Such items as the method of least squares, Gaussian Markov's experiments, measures and their applications, the stochastic, Brownian motion, capacity of radio channels, and effective products are considered. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.

Editor: B.V. Gerasimov. Cardinality of 350. Parametric Criteria Concerning Displacement. (Theses)

Baranov, O.V. On Maximum Coefficient of Correlation. (Theses) 98  
Zigert, J.A. New Results Concerning Independent Statistics. (Theses) 101

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Tumanov, S.B. On the Statistical Criterion,  $\chi^2$ , as Applied to the Problem of Two Samples 112  
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S/052/61/006/003/006/006  
C111/C222

16.6700

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, Kh.B.

TITLE: The distribution of the number of defective unities in lots

PERIODICAL: Teoriya veroyatnostey i yeye primeneniye, v. 6, no. 3, 1961,  
342 - 349

TEXT: In the acceptance sampling, one usually starts from the assumption that the number  $X$  of the defective unities in the consignment lot to be controled is either constant or binomially distributed. The author points to the insufficiency of this assumption and investigates the correct distribution of  $X$  by consideration of the causes of the appearing errors. Here he distinguishes permanently acting stationary and instationary causes.

Let all lots have the same size  $N$ . Let  $\xi_t$  be the probability of an error of the production in the moment  $t$ . Let in the moment  $t$  the process of production be in the state  $e_j$  if in this moment  $\xi_t = e_j$ . Let  $\xi_t$  be a Markov process with the states  $e_0 = 0, e_1, \dots, e_y$  and the tranation probabilities  $r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{y-1}$ :

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The distribution of the number ...

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$$\begin{matrix} e_0 & \rightarrow & e_1 & \rightarrow & e_2 & \rightarrow & \dots & \rightarrow & e_\nu \\ r_0 & & r_1 & & r_2 & & r_{\nu-1} \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

Let

$$r_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = e \text{ is a defective product} \\ 0 & \text{if } i = e \text{ is a correct product} \end{cases}$$

Let  $X = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i$ . Here let  $P\{r_i = 1\}$  be equal to the value of  $\xi_t$  in the moment of the termination of the production of the  $i$ -th product. For the scheme (1) it holds the

Theorem: Let  $e_0 = 0$  and let for  $N \rightarrow \infty$  exist

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N \cdot r_0^2}{e_i} = \mu \quad \text{for at least one } i \text{ of } \overline{1, \nu}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_0}{r_i} = \delta_i \quad \text{for all } i = \overline{1, \nu - 1} \quad (2)$$

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S/052/61/006/003/006/006  
C111/C222

The distribution of the number ...

If then  $N \cdot \gamma_0$  and at least one ratio  $\frac{e_i}{\gamma_0}$  is large then there holds the asymptotic formula :

$$P\{z_1 \leq X \leq z_2\} \approx P\{z_1 \leq X^* \leq z_2\} . \quad (3)$$

The random magnitude  $X^*$  is representable as a sum of independent random magnitudes

$$X^* = X_H - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e_y}{\gamma_0} X_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{y-1} \left( \frac{e_y}{\gamma_i} - \frac{e_1}{\gamma_i} \right) \cdot X_{i+1} , \quad (4)$$

where  $X_H$  has a normal distribution with the parameters  $(Ne_y, Ne_y)$ , and each of the magnitudes  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_y$  has a  $\chi^2$  - distribution with two degrees of freedom.

The theorem is proved by the induction from  $n$  to  $n+1$  .

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The distribution of the number ... <sup>25770</sup> S/052/61/006/003/006/006  
C111/C222

The author discusses the possibilities of a simplification and application of the proposed general scheme.

The author mentions A.N. Kolmogorov. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1959

Card 4/4

KORDONSKIY, Khaim Borisovich; AKILOV, G.P., red.; ROZENGAUZ, N.M.,  
red.; LUK'YANOV, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Applications of the theory of probability in engineering]  
Prilozheniia teorii veroiatnostei v inzhenernom dele. Mo-  
skva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 434 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Probabilities) (Engineering mathematics)

ACCESSION NR: AR4014428

8/0124/64/000/001/V078/V079

SOURCE: RZh. Mekhanika, Abs. 1V605

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, Kh. B.; Korsakov, B. Ye.

TITLE: Calculation of the lifetime under fatigue utilizing the methods of the theory of probability

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Rzhsk. in-ta inzh. grazhd.-vozd. flota, vy\*p. 5, 1961, 38 str.

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue, fatigue lifetime, fatigue probability

TRANSLATION: The authors note that the calculations of the lifetime under fatigue must be based on the distribution law of the lifetimes satisfying the following requirements: 1) the experimental distributions must agree well with the theoretical ones; 2) the stochastic model should not diverge from the observed phenomena: the damping of the changes within the material after a certain number of completed cycles, the effect of aging, and the increase in  $D(\ln N)$  during the decrease in  $\sigma_{\max}$ . These requirements are satisfied by the hypothesis about the logarithmically normal distribution of lifetimes. In certain load cases when  $\sigma_{\max}$  is small, the distribution deviates from the logarithmically normal one. It appears that such

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a deviation can be explained by changes in the physical nature of the fatigue-induced breakdown.

The qualitative agreement of the theoretical curves and those actually observed raises hopes that it is possible to develop fully accurate methods for the calculation of lifetimes for the case of random loads. The authors point out that the mathematical solution of such a problem leads to the study of qualitatively new problems of random straying. (From the authors' summary.)

DATE ACQ: 18Feb64

SUB CODE: AP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6524

Kordonskiy, Khaim Borisovich

Prilozheniya teorii veroyatnostey v inzhenernom dele. (Engineering Probability Theory) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 434 p. (Series: Fiziko-matematicheskaya biblioteka inzhenera) 27,000 copies printed.

Eds.: G. P. Akilov and N. M. Rozengauz; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Luk'yanov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers interested in the application of probability theory to production problems. It may also be used by scientific workers and students in mechanical engineering institutes.

COVERAGE: Problems are presented in such a way that the reader becomes acquainted with the main principles of probability theory. Tables and examples of numerical calculations are also given. The author thanks Yu. V. Linnik, corresponding member, Academy of Sciences USSR, and B. A. Sevast'yanov, I. V. Romanovskiy, and A. P. Khus. There are 66 references, all Soviet.

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L 18602-65 EWT(1)/EEG(6)-2/EWA(H) Pm-L/Po-L/Pq-L/Pg-L/PeB/PI-L RSL(a)-c/  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046999 RAEM(e) S/0028/64/000/007/0007/0014

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, Kh. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Forced reliability testing of machines and devices

SOURCE: Standartizatsiya, no. 7, 1964, 7-14

TOPIC TAGS: reliability, reliability prediction, failure prediction

ABSTRACT: Reliability testing of components under increased load m, or forced reliability testing, is discussed. After a warning that forced reliability testing assumes no change in the mode of failure due to increased load, the author discusses the principle of "initial quality" (which assumes that the variation in initial quality of the objects determines the probability of failure). Based on this premise, an equation is derived between the experimental failure time under an increased load and the expected failure time under a normal load (a constant number of tests are performed). The "extrapolation" principle is considered next. It is based on the assumption that for a given object there exists a definite functional relationship between the mathematical probability of failure time and the magnitude of the load. In using this method to find the life of a part under normal load, a number of tests under increased load are

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046999

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performed, and the graph of load-versus-failure time is extrapolated to lower loads. A variation of this method for the case in which a number of various loads can cause failure is presented briefly as the method of "recalculation." All of these methods are dismissed as not applicable to situations with complicated loading conditions, in which case the method of "breaking the remainder" is suggested. This method consists of operating the device under normal loading conditions  $p_H$  for a period of time  $t_H$  and "breaking the remainder" under a higher load  $p_K$  until failure at a time  $t_H + t_K$ . After testing a number of objects at constant  $t_H$  and  $p_K$ , the arithmetic average  $\bar{t}_K = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M t_K^{(i)}$  is calculated from experimental data, and the corresponding average life time under normal loading is obtained as  $\tau_u = t_H \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\bar{t}_K}{\tau_K}}$ , where  $\tau_K$  is obtained by testing

several objects at load  $p_K$ . Two examples of using this method in ball bearing reliability testing are presented. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures, and 28 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

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L 18602-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046999

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SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033051

S/0147/64/000/001/0145/0152

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, Kh. B.; Korsakov, B. Ye.; Paramonov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Applications of the logarithmically-normal distribution to fatigue life calculations and tests

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatсионnaya tekhnika, No. 1, 1964, 145-152

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue, fatigue life, fatigue strength, fatigue accumulation, wear accumulation, hardening, hysteresis loop, stress, stress load, failure, failure detection, fatigue fault

ABSTRACT: Pointing out that it has been demonstrated that the logarithmically-normal distribution of fatigue life can be successfully used for the elaboration of experimental data, the authors note that the application of this law of distribution to the investigation of fatigue life is as yet unclear. Fatigue accumulation may be considered, in the opinion of the authors, as a particular instance of wear accumulation at the occurrence of hardening, manifested in the gradual reduction of the rate of wear. The existence of hardening is directly confirmed in the form of the change in the hysteresis loop in the transition from cycle to cycle. Moreover, there is an indirect proof in the presence of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033051

phenomenon of training, consisting in the reciprocal effect of stress levels on sum longevity. At low stresses, hardening occurs more slowly than under large loads, but more rapidly than the accumulation of fatigue faults. The effect of a small number of large loads is explained by the authors in terms of the high rate of hardening which corresponds to these stresses, and the point is made that with the application of a small number of large loads, the probability of the development of a serious fatigue fault is small, while at the same time there occurs intensive hardening. This, in turn, makes it possible to increase longevity within a wide range of loads. Discussing a continuous system of fatigue fault accumulation, the authors note that the most general phenomenological description of fatigue accumulation may be represented in the form of an integral:

$$d(t) = \int_0^t \xi(x) dx \quad (1)$$

with the assumption that the rate of fatigue accumulation  $\xi(t)$  is a random process which depends on the active cyclic load and that failure occurs when the value  $d(t)$  of the fatigue fault attains a certain level  $M$ . Lifetime distribution is determined entirely by the form of the process  $\xi(t)$ . The mathematical expectancy of the fatigue fault accumulation rate is shown to be:

$$E(\xi(t)) = \frac{a}{t+A} \quad (2)$$

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This description, while admittedly extremely schematic, does provide a possibility of solving the very important problem of forcing (accelerating) fatigue lifetime tests. In the following sections of their discussion, the authors employ a discrete scheme of fatigue fault accumulation as the most convenient means from the point of view of computations, noting that it is possible, on the basis of the supposition of vigorous mixing present in the  $d(t)$  process, to replace the continuous process of fault accumulation with a discrete system for the same process. This means that at random moments of time, fatigue faults, identical in amplitude and character, arise, which are then gradually accumulated as the result of simple adding. Considering, in a further section, the condition of failure and the training effect, the authors derive a formula, on the basis of which it is possible to calculate the training effect and which provides an analytical relationship between the number of preliminary stress cycles and the number of cycles of the lifetime remnant at a specific control stress level. This is of great practical value, since fatigue tests are very time-consuming, particularly at low stress levels. The results outlined in the paper can be used to develop a method for carrying out accelerated (forced) fatigue tests designed for mean lifetime estimation. This method is described in the final section of the article. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 19 formulas.

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ACCESSION.NR: AP4033051

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Aug63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 4/4

L 26641-65 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) 3F-4  
 REFERENCE NR: AT4049229 S/3108/64/000/004/0368/0385 3

AUTHOR: Korolovskiy, Kh. B.; Lubotskiy, L.D.

15  
1+1

Reliability and interchangeability

zamenyayemost' i tekhnicheskiye izmereniya mashinostroveni,  
skiy sbornik, no. 4, 1964, 368-381

dimensional control, machine control, interchangeability,  
 automatic control system

ABSTRACT: The term interchangeability as presently used considers the static con-  
 dition of the system or device, independent of the time of operation. The theory of depen-  
 dability considers that the most important factor is the time of operation. It is assumed  
 that defects appear in the device and its parts leading to failures. Interchangeability is  
 considered in relation to dependability, permitting one to establish a similarity between the  
 interchangeability of elements of a system and the calculation of dependa-  
 bility. Elements, which are designated as class I, are considered a  
 system, which consists of successively connected elements. It is evolved  
 the influence of stable operation on either interchangeability, or  
 interchangeability of the wearing; moreover, the influence of class II.

10-1-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049229

... in Mathematical Congress ... linear ...  
 ... at a constant average rate ... stable  
**process with rapidly diminishing correlation connection. The chain system illustrated**  
 ... does not completely reflect the ... of proper  
 ... system. When an automobile engine is ... the main system  
 ... only the failure of one of the parts ... of the clearances  
 ... to instantaneous ...  
 ... of engine operation. The network ...  
 ... Failure of one ...  
 ... equations ...  
 ... interdependability ...  
 ... processes such as ...  
 ... and improvement ...  
 ... interchangeability ...  
 ... changes and types of failures. These ...  
 ... group: jamming and breaking of moving parts, and ...  
 ... are derived for the dependability of each group of ...

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ACCESSION NR: AT4049229

... of failures for each group and the number of samples required for elimination  
... needed degree. The paper ...  
... should be set with a clear classification of the possible failures. A chain  
or network diagram is set up for each group of failures with allowances for each element  
on the basis of failure group allowances. Certain factors should be established for con-  
trol and control rules are designed for the dependability allowances. Orig. art. has: 8  
figures and 47 equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 3/5

L 26641-65

ACCESSION NO: AT4049229

ENCLOSURE: 01

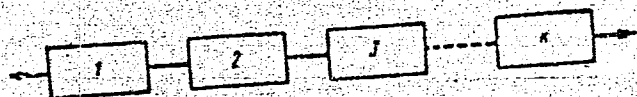


Fig. 1. Chain system: 1, 2, 3- links.

Card 4/5

L 26641-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049229

ENCLOSURE: 02

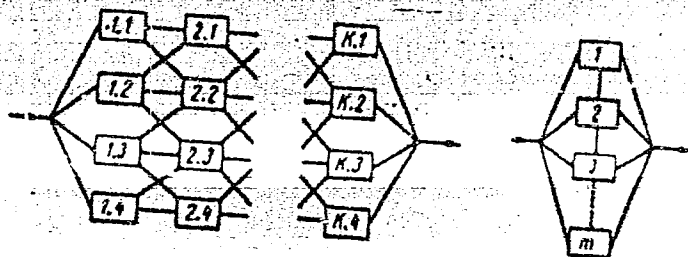


Fig. 2. Network system.

Card 5/5

(5) 6

Continuous production of vinylidene chloride, S. E.  
Erlkh, B. L., Neboskionov, L. T., Barnbach, M. P., Kordon-  
skii, and G. Ya. Gordon. U.S.S.R. 78,465, Dec. 31, 1949.  
 $\text{Cl}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$  is treated with hot milk of lime in a vertical  
flow app. and the reaction products are sepd. in a spray  
separator. M. Hoch

11-5-54  
m

KORDOS, Maria, dr.

Dermatomyositis in children. Gyermekgyógyászat 10 no.11:  
345-349 N '59.

1. A Fovarosí Istvan Korhaz (Igazgato: Katona Istvan dr.)  
gyermekbelosztalyanak (foorvos: Lukacs Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.  
(DERMATOMYOSITIS in inf. & child)



L 4101-66

ACC NR: AP5028879

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0042/65/000/002/0098/0104

AUTHOR: Morinsky, Karol (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Kordos, Peter (Engineer)

ORG: Electrical Engineering Institute, SAV, Bratislava (Elektrotechnicky ustav, SAV)

TITLE: Arrangement of the Hall probe with consideration for the suppression of thermal electromotive forces

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky casopis, no. 2, 1965, 98-104

TOPIC TAGS: thermal emf, heat conduction, electronic circuit, electric engineering

ABSTRACT: From an analysis of heat conduction in a Hall probe, the conclusion is made that the suppression of the value and instability of the thermal emf in the Hall circuit of the probe depends on the selection of a suitable temperature time constant and probe arrangement. A new arrangement of the Hall probe is proposed which, in combination with a suitable technology, makes possible the suppression of the magnitude and instability of the thermal emf originating in the Hall circuit. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: EE, TD / SUBM DATE: 06Aug64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

BVK  
Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Bratislava, Elektrotechnicky ustav  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824610014

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 67014

Author : Brezina, R., Kordova, N.

Inst : -

Title : The Action of Auramycin and Terramycin upon Experimental Mice Infection.

Orig Pub : Veterin. casop., 1957, 6, No 3, 184-191

Abstract : Mice were infected with the strain L-35 C. burneti which caused chronic infection. The administration of auramycin and terramycin at the start of the infection period lowered the curve of formation of complement fixation of antibodies. In the reinfection of mice, which had or had not received auramycin, no differences in sensitivity were found.

Card 1/1

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(TICKS)

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3 no.1:25,36 Jan 59.

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(MANDELIC ACID rel cpds)  
(EPINEPHRINE urine)

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4. Vizhay Valley - Iron Ores
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AL'BOV, Mikhail Nikolayevich, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, professor; BYBOCHKIN, Aleksey Mironovich, kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; LOGINOVSKIY, Vasilii Mikhaylovich, gornyy inzhener; ~~KORDOVER, G. A.~~ redaktor; LUGHKO, Yu.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZHF, Ye.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

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ther.)

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8/166/60/000/02/11/013

AUTHORS: Arifov, U.A., Member of the AS Uz SSR, Kleya, G.A., Filippov, A.W.,  
Slepakova, S.I., Zaurov, N.I., and Kordub, N.N.

TITLE: The Variation of Properties of Natural Silk in Different Media and  
the Synthetic Nitron Fiber in the Air by Gamma Radiation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-  
matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.2, pp.87-95

TEXT: The authors communicate the results of the investigation of the  
variation of several mechanic, physical and chemical properties of the raw  
silk during a radiation with the gamma rays of  $Co^{60}$  in distilled water, benzol,  
hydrogen and air. For a comparison the variations of the synthetic acrylonitrile  
nitron fiber are considered. It is stated that the synthetic fiber especially  
for a strong radiation has a greater power of resistance than the natural  
raw silk. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz SSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics  
AS Uz SSR) Uzbekskiy n.-i. Institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti  
(Uzbekskiy Scientific Research Institute of Silk Industry)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1959

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B. Ts. 54-57746) 677.21.03: 543.812

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FTI AN Uz. SSR 6:78-81 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Cotton--Testing) (Electric measurements)

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Reducing the exposure time in making X-ray pictures of cotton  
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(Cotton--Testing)